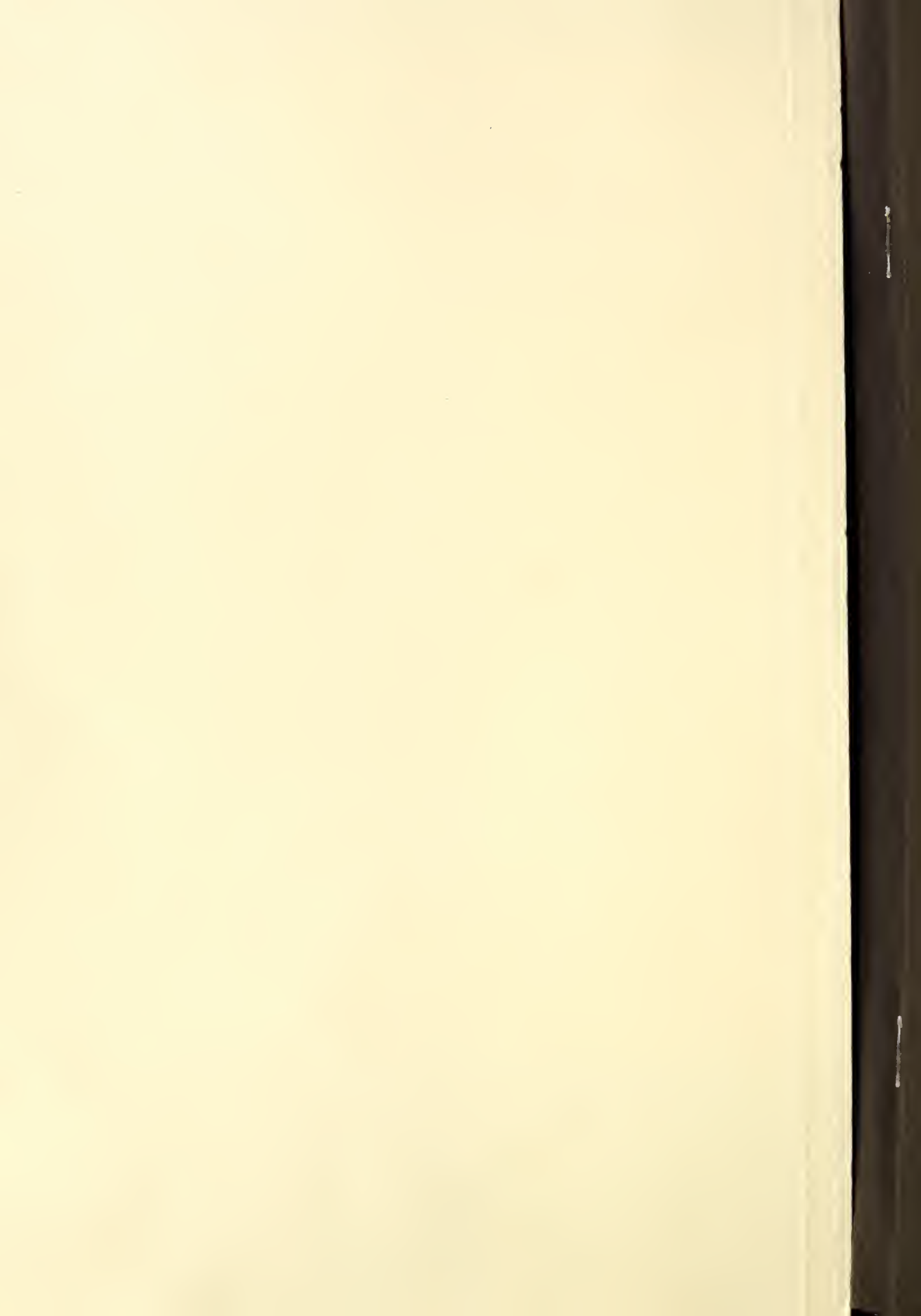


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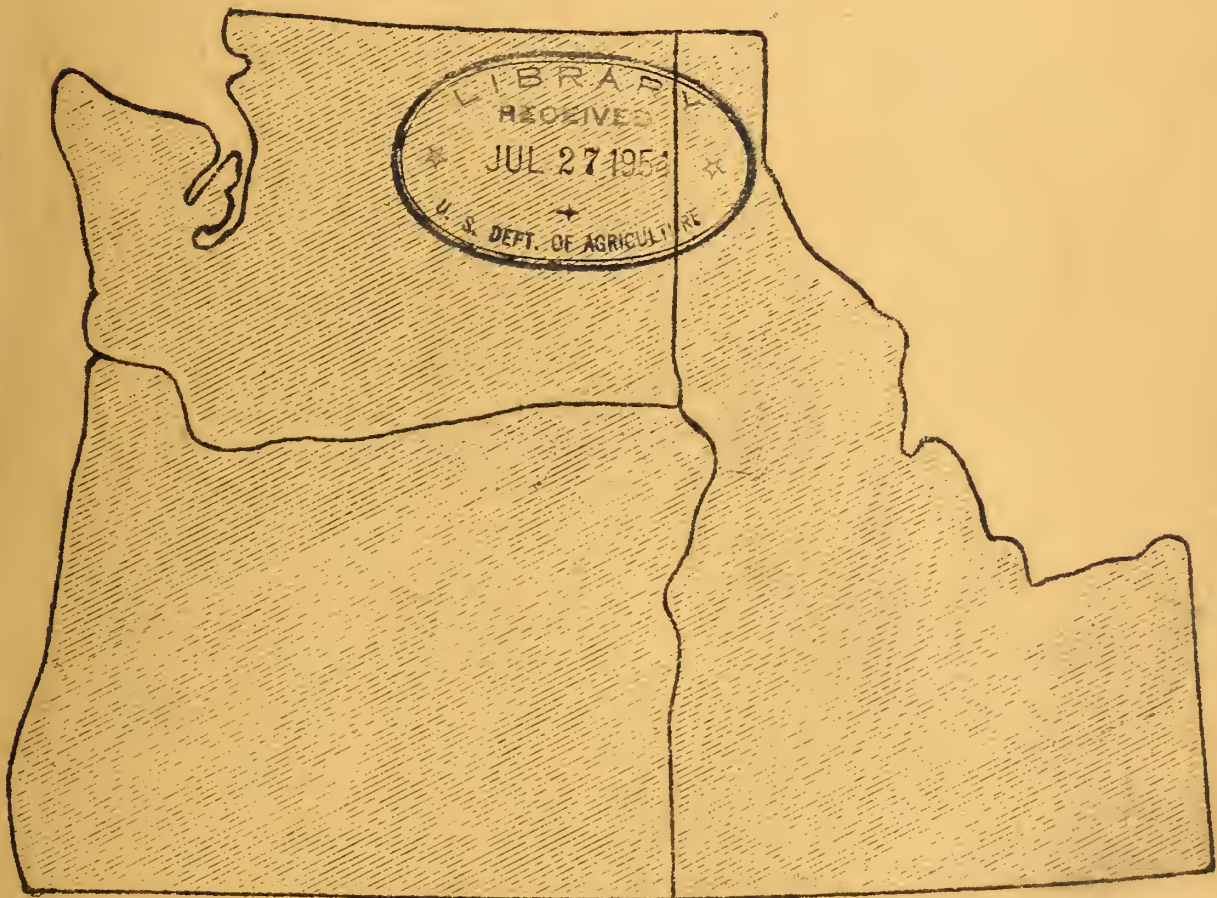
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REGION

XI



TOUR BOOK

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F O R E W O R D

As one of the youngest members of the family of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Farm Security Administration, like all lusty youngsters, is growing. In presenting this booklet, we have attempted to array factual and concise information setting forth steps we are taking in doing the job which must be performed in this region and in America if the land resources and more especially the people on the land (and those who have been forced off the land in recent years) are to be conserved.

Respectfully submitted

Walter A. Duffy

Walter A. Duffy
Regional Director

U.S. Farm Security Administration. *Region II*
U. S. Department of Agriculture
233 Terminal Sales Building
5a Portland, Oregon

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July 22, 1939 *7*

11-27-41



F.S.A. REGION XI ROUTE 8 & F.S.A. ACTIVITIES
REGIONAL LOANS - CAMP PROJECTS ON SEPARATE MAPS

LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Our program recognizes that the primary needs of the handicapped farmer are:

First: Adequate credit for production goods and cooperative facilities.

Second: Organization of production facilities for their most effective use on the farm, through practical farm and home planning.

Third: Direct relief for subsistence when actual distress exists and until self-maintenance is attained.

Low-income farmers are confronted by many grave and serious problems. With an average income under \$600 a year, including products consumed on the farm, 10 years of relatively low farm prices, increasing tenancy, unstable tenure, northwest farm products largely on an export basis, increasing competition for farms caused by migration from drouth areas — many farmers in Idaho, Oregon and Washington face a relief status or are living a precarious hand-to-mouth existence.

The Farm Security Administration has assisted 32,000 farm families in this region through a comprehensive program of loans, grants, community and cooperative services, farm debt adjustment, tenant purchase and rural projects. Many of these families are cooperating in more than one program of this agency, but the figure given above is the total of individual families being assisted by FSA, or approximately 145,000 persons.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Portland, Oregon

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR REGION XI TO JUNE 30, 1939

LOANS AND COLLECTIONS

| State | : Number : | | Amount Loaned | | Repayments | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | : Families: | FSA | : Corp. | FSA & Corp. | : FSA, Corp. & Interest | |
| Idaho | : 5,013 | : \$ 5,612,652 | : \$ 231,596 | : \$ 5,844,248 | : | \$ 1,731,401 |
| Oregon | : 4,080 | : 4,234,592 | : - | : 4,234,592 | : | 1,210,495 |
| Washington | : 4,423 | : 5,861,230 | : 606,283 | : 6,467,513 | : | 1,992,721 |
| Region | : 13,516 | : \$15,708,473 | : \$ 837,879 | : \$16,546,353 | : | \$ 4,934,617 |

SUBSISTENCE GRANTS

COMMUNITY AND COOPERATIVE SERVICES

| State | : Number : | | Number | | Number of Families | | Amount |
|------------|-------------|---------------|----------|--------|--------------------|---------|--------------|
| | : Families: | Amount | : Groups | FSA | : Other | : Total | |
| Idaho | : 3,534 | : \$ 408,199 | 248 | : 993 | : 2112 | : 3105 | : \$ 342,599 |
| Oregon | : 4,220 | : 358,691 | 174 | : 421 | : 801 | : 1222 | : 135,095 |
| Washington | : 5,756 | : 839,324 | 88 | : 229 | : 331 | : 560 | : 58,124 |
| Region | : 13,510 | : \$1,606,214 | 510 | : 1643 | : 3244 | : 4887 | : \$ 535,818 |

** These amounts included in FSA loans above.

FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT**

| | : Number* | : Debt Prior* | : Debt After* | : Debt* | : Back Taxes: | : Acres |
|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| State | : Families | : Adjustment | : Adjustment | : Reduction: | : Paid | : Operated |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Idaho | : 2,175 | : \$ 7,965,154 | : \$ 4,981,022 | : \$2,984,132 | : \$ 66,342 | : 343,182 |
| Oregon | : 885 | : 3,043,288 | : 2,134,170 | : 909,118 | : 40,106 | : 485,956 |
| Washington | : 3,438 | : 8,007,646 | : 5,075,155 | : 2,932,491 | : 41,626 | : 158,492 |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Region | : 6,498 | : \$19,016,088 | : \$12,190,347 | : \$6,825,741 | : \$148,074 | : 992,630 |

* 35 Group Cases involving 5,136 families included. ** FDA work begun 9-1-35.

RURAL PROJECTS

FARM FAMILY LABOR CAMPS

| Project and State | : No. : :Units | :Value of Land :Bldgs.& Imprv. | Name of Unit and State | : No.Shelters: :& Tent Plat.: | Labor Homes |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Boundary Farms, Ida: | 37 | : \$ 313,919 | Caldwell, Ida. | : 224 | : 24 |
| Yamhill Farms, Ore.: | 105 | : 709,785 | Twin Falls, Ida.: | 224 | : 24 |
| Snohomish Farms, Wn: | 44 | : 351,198 | Yamhill Co.,Ore.: | 220 | : 47 |
| Longview Homes. Wn.: | 60 | : 175,950 | Yakima Co. Wn. | : 342 | : 48 |
| Region | : 246 | : \$1,550,852 | Region | : 1,010 | : 143 |

TENANT PURCHASE *

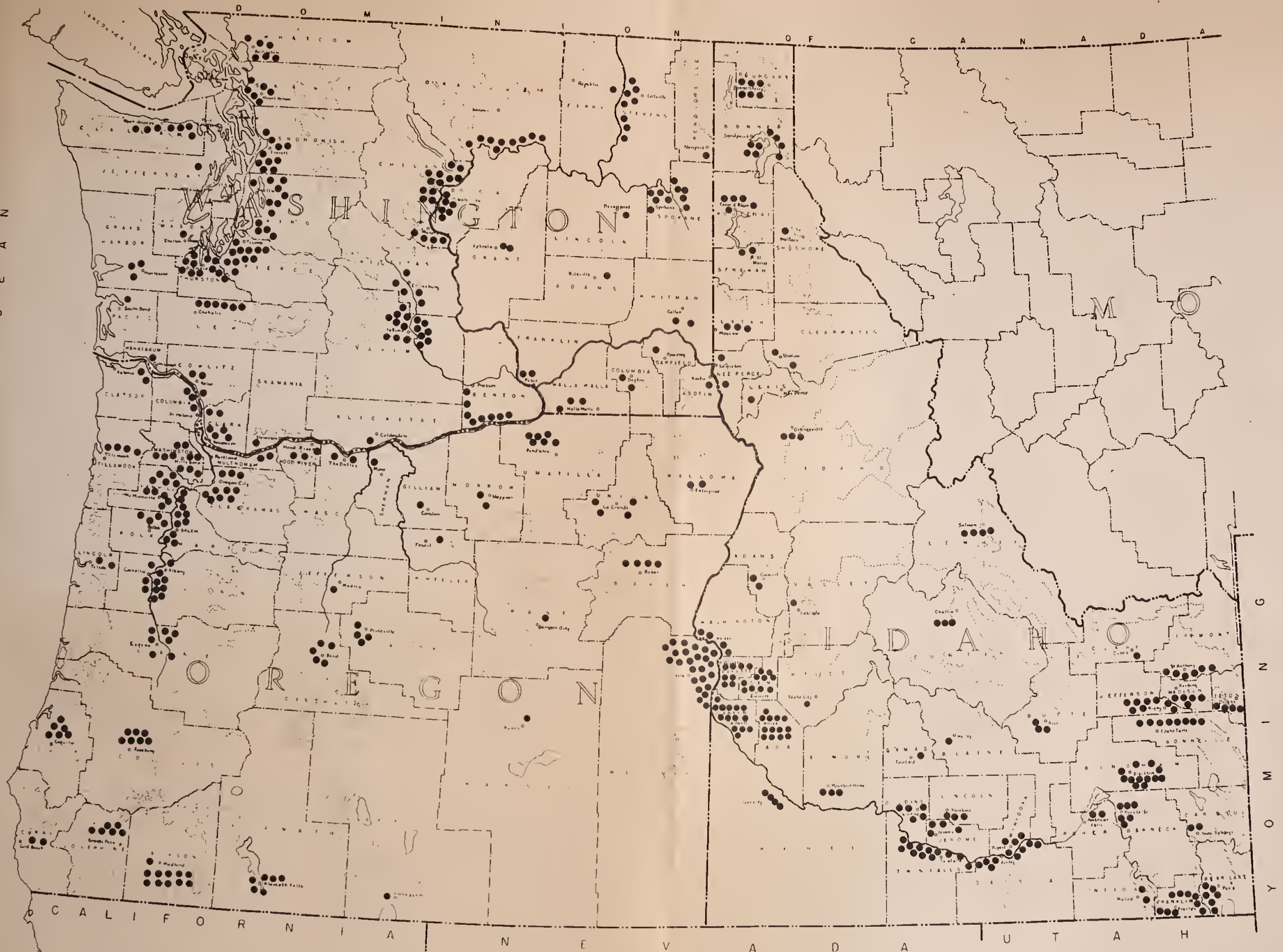
WATER FACILITIES **

| Total Counties | | | | | Total Counties | | | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| State | : ties | : Loans | : Amount Loaned | : 1939-1940 | Number Counties | : Number Loans | : Amount Loaned | | |
| Idaho | : 3 | : 15 | : \$139,001 | : \$155,601 | 5 | : 17 | : \$ 88,930 | | |
| Oregon | : 3 | : 15 | : 132,275 | : 148,116 | 2 | : 8 | : 6,342 | | |
| Wash. | : 3 | : 24 | : 163,777 | : 184,296 | 4 | : 8 | : 9,932 | | |
| Region | : 9 | : 54 | : \$435,053 | : \$483,013 | 11 | : 33 | : \$105,204 | | |

* Program begun September 1, 1937

** Program begun October 1, 1938

PACIFIC OCEAN



INTENSITY MAP
FSA. LOAN CLIENTS IN REGION XI
O = 25 CLIENTS

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
REGION XI

Loans

In the past four years loans for seed, feed, farm machinery, livestock, household needs and other operating goods have been made to 13,516 farm families with no other source of credit in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Although these loans totaling \$16,546,353 are made for a period of five years, repayment of \$4,934,617 has been made, or nearly 30 percent. In spite of low prices for farm products during the last few years, nearly 83 percent of maturities due are being met. Subsistence grants totaling \$1,606,214 have been made to 13,510 destitute farm families in these three states for emergency needs.

An interesting development in our standard loan program has been assistance to settlers on the Vale-Owyhee reclamation project in Malheur County, Oregon. Loans totaling \$589,220 have been made to 597 families on that project to enable them to establish themselves. In scores of instances destitution and failure has been averted. These families have already repaid \$161,332 of their loans. Approximately 75 percent of these families are from drouth areas of the Great Plains states.

Another type of loan which should be mentioned briefly is financing of apple growers in Chelan and Okanogan Counties, Washington and intensified orchard areas in adjacent counties, where loans totaling \$1,556,714 have been made in the past four years.

Community and Cooperative Services

Loans have been made to 510 groups, including 4,887 farm families, for purchase of heavy farm machinery, cannery equipment, purebred sires and other services which can be used economically on several farms. Land clearing demonstrations under sponsorship of this section, using bulldozer methods of clearing cut-over and second growth timber land have shown that such land can be cleared ready for planting at an approximate cost of \$85

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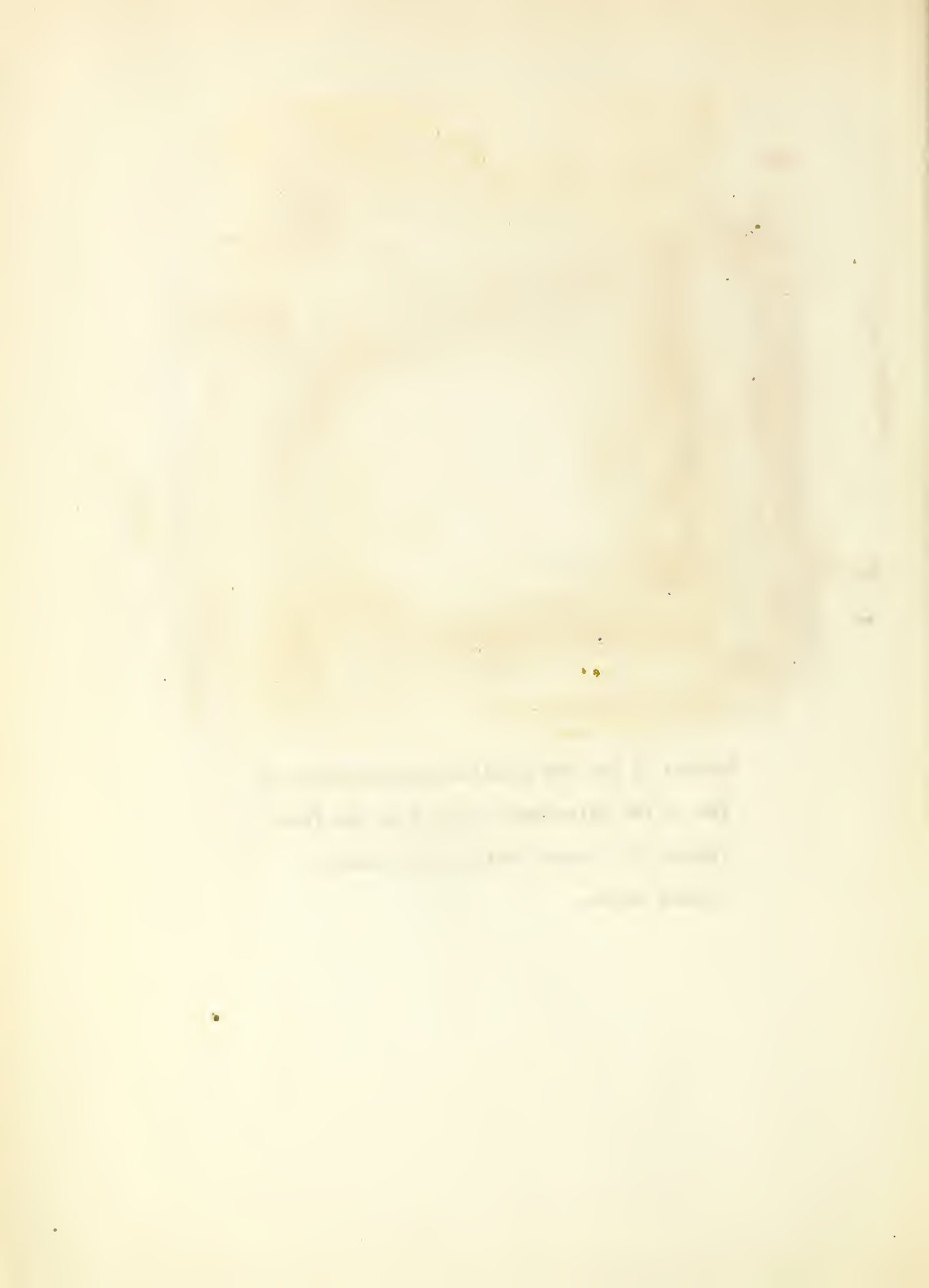


A garden such as the one above is the basis for the rehabilitation live-at-home program meeting most of the family food needs on the farm.

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Typical of the 597 families being assisted by
FSA on the Vale-Owyhee project is the farm-
stead of a drouth settler from Montana
shown above.





First year stand of oats on the Vale-Oryhee
project grown by a farmer forced out of Kansas
by drouth conditions.

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per acre. These demonstrations are now underway in Clallam County, Washington, and Boundary and Bonner counties, Idaho. Previous to the bulldozer method of clearing, loans totaling \$13,618 were made to farmers in Boundary, Bonner and Kootenai counties, Idaho, for land clearing with blasting powder.

Farm Debt Adjustment

Nearly 6,500 farm families threatened with foreclosure or attachment have been helped to reduce debts of more than \$19,000,000 to slightly more than \$12,000,000 through consolidation, refinancing, extensions and other methods. This region has taken the lead in working out group debt adjustments for irrigation districts where bonded indebtedness threatened existence of projects. Almost 1,000,000 acres of land are operated by these families and nearly \$150,000 in back taxes have been paid as a result of debt adjustment activities.

Tenant Purchase

Although this program has been in operation less than two years, loans totaling \$435,053 have enabled 54 tenant farmers to purchase family-sized diversified farms in this region.

Rural Projects

Set up as a demonstration of what could be accomplished by planned resettlement of worthy farm families on going farms and to provide opportunities for people moving from submarginal land areas, 186 farm families in the region have been established on good farm land with buildings and improvements. These farms are in three projects: Snohomish near Puget Sound, Northwest Washington; Yamhill in Willamette Valley, Western Oregon; and Boundary in Northern Idaho.

Longview Homesteads provides homes with small tracts of land for part-time industrial workers in lumbering and other industries. Sufficient



A new technique in land clearing is rapidly being perfected with the adaptation of the Bulldozer. The FSA land clearing cooperative established in Clallam County, Washington, is clearing cut-over lands at a cash cost of \$25 to \$50 per acre for use of the equipment. An added advantage of the Bulldozer method is that immediately after clearing, the stump holes are filled and the land leveled ready for planting. A Bulldozer is rooting out a large fir stump above and on the following page is leveling off a cleared field.



Bulldozer leveling off a cleared field after
~~stumps~~ stumps have been removed.



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A county supervisor presents the check for the first of 54 Bankhead-Jones tenant farm purchase loans in the region.

land to produce the major part of their food needs enables these families to live comfortably even though steady employment cannot be obtained. This project has 60 homestead units.

Water Facilities

The water facilities program is designed to assist in the planning, financing and development of smaller potential water resources for irrigation, stock and domestic use. This a cooperative, three-agency undertaking, including FSA, BAE and SCS. In nine months of operation 33 developments have been planned and financed through loans totaling \$105,205.

Miscellaneous Activities

Non-Commercial Experiment - Loans on an experimental basis have been made to approximately 25 families taken from WPA rolls in Thurston County, Washington. The purpose of these loans is to develop part-time farms for the greatest possible production through: (1) a live-at-home program, and (2) increased supply of products for sale, supplementing outside sources of income where opportunities for earning are decreasing. This program is carried on cooperatively with WPA, NYA and SCS.

Scattered Farms Projects - Washington farms includes 129 units ranging in size from less than one acre to family-sized farms was begun under the Washington Corporation and transferred to FSA. Majority of these units are in King, Snohomish, Spokane and Thurston Counties. A similar project of 88 units financed by Idaho Corporation funds is located principally in Canyon, Ada, Payette, Twin Falls and Gem counties.

Cooperative Project of FSA and Federal Land Bank - An agreement was reached with the Land Bank providing that farms in Southern Idaho, owned by the bank, would be made available for settlement and eventual purchase, to families moving from the Southeastern Idaho submarginal land purchase area.

Financing, and supervision in appraisal, management and operation is the responsibility of FSA. Twenty-five such settlement opportunities have been provided for these families. Under the program the family participated in the selection, planning, development and construction of the individual unit. Construction standards were observed by employment of FSA's engineering personnel and by provision of construction supervisors.



A family of five lives in this 10 x 12 shack on a half acre of irrigated land for which they are paying \$500 at the rate of \$10 a month. The husband earns a meager livelihood in seasonal farm work and odd jobs in Yakima Valley.

1870

1870



* This ragged tent is the only home of a family of migrant farm laborers in Southern Idaho as they follow crop harvests trying to eke out a livelihood.

FARM FAMILY LABOR CAMP PROGRAM

REGION XI

Herewith will be found a diagramatic map showing graphically the routes of migration into the seven Western States, comprising Regions XI and IX. In addition these highways show the main work routes followed between crop areas by migrant workers. On this map the locations of stationary camps and setting sites for mobile camp units are indicated.

Another map shows in more detail and by clear symbols the developments under way in Region XI through the 1939 and the probable 1940 camp construction budget.

There have been two phases of this migrant, harvest labor problem: First, a few years ago some 200,000 single and family workers, normally following crop routes, were doing this work as a pretty well identified occupational group; second, subsequently, particularly in 1935-6-7 and 8 a vast emigration to the Pacific Coast States became evident.

In the Pacific Northwest, Oregon, Idaho and Washington, over 25,000 families (90,000 people) entered, 90% of whom were from states west of the Mississippi and north of the Oklahoma-Kansas boundary parallel, a region of diversified farming. In California and Arizona nearly 300,000 people entered in less than two years, 90% of whom came from south of the ~~Oklahoma~~-Kansas boundary parallel.

In the Pacific Northwest we now know through a research project being sponsored by the Labor Relations of the Farm Security Administration of Region XI in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural

Economics that 80,000 children of school age are involved in this emigration. Determination of year of entry since 1930, stops en route, county and state of origin, age groups, original and present occupation and location, all now in process of analysis, will give a vivid picture of factual status on completion some time before January 1, 1940. Of this emigration apparently about 50% will be found to have been of farm occupation before coming on west. Most of these people are in straightened circumstances. Spot checks made show about 80% to be above the eighth grade in education.

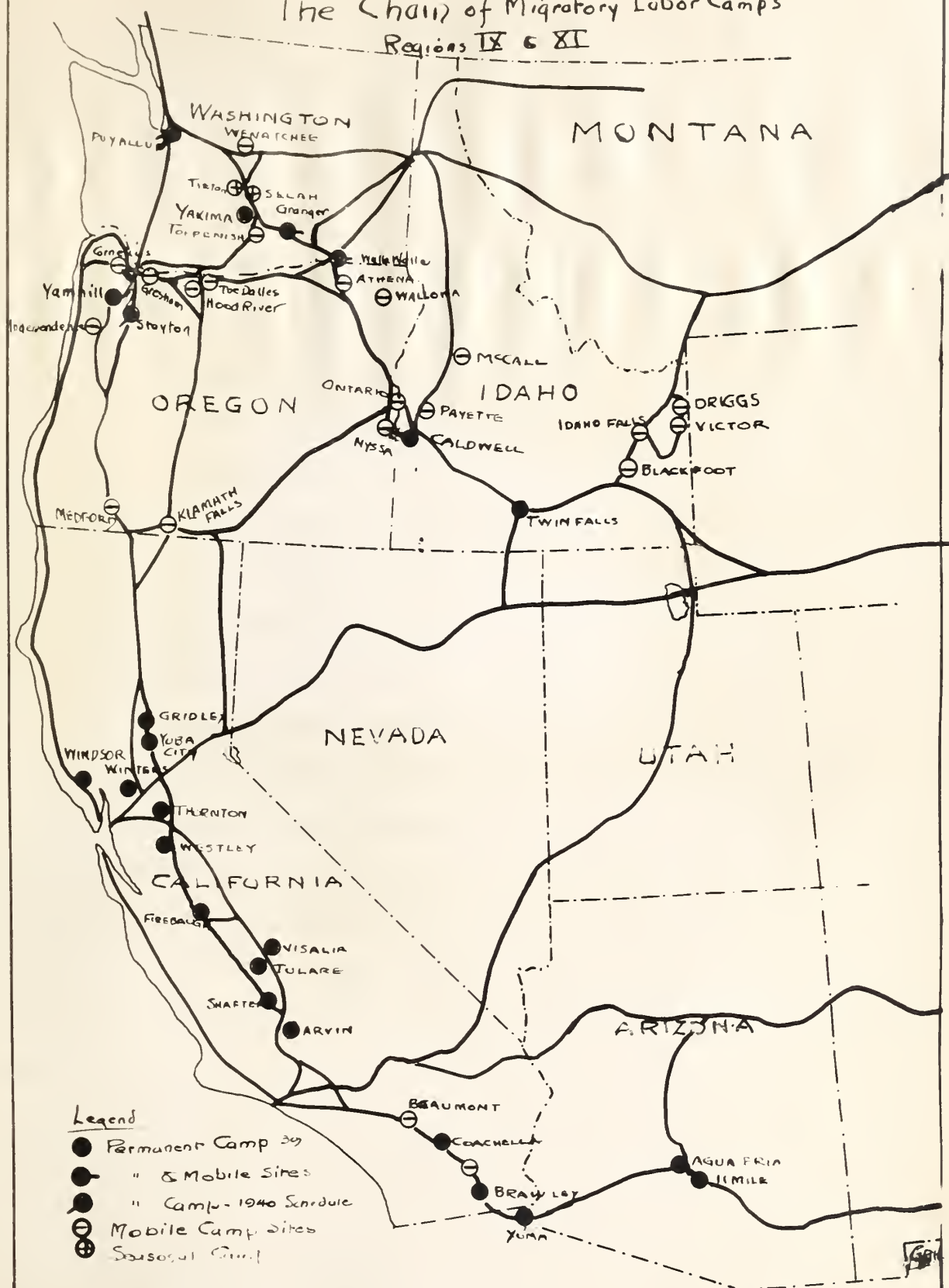
Drought, mechanization, and foreclosures, with resulting changes in the farming pattern, contribute most largely to causes of emigration, both directly and indirectly, as in the case of former agriculturally dependent, service industry employees.

The competition in seeking seasonal farm work, which most of these people find as the only work available, has been indicated by shorter harvests, excess labor supply, hysterical movements of hordes of work hungry people based on rumors. Such movements incur expense. Jobs as well as annual earnings of all concerned in seasonal farm work have been materially affected. This impinging of the emigrant group on the former occupational groups' normal work represents the second phase.

Studies in detail of crop area demands by number of persons and months made by the Labor Relations Division are shown graphically for the areas of Region XI by the series of charts appended. The wide range and spectacular peaks of needed labor become immediately evident.

Living conditions between and during work periods have been found to be in the main deplorable. The camps of Region XI will provide a healthful environment, good water, and sanitary and recreational

The Chain of Migratory Labor Camps Regions IX & XI



Highway Routes Governing Migration
and Crop Routes of Workers.
Information Interchange Opportunity

facilities. They will offer opportunity for self-help and health-mending processes. Thus the camps as planned and as now under construction will benefit occupants in the same manner as their prototypes in California and Arizona. Farm laborers' family homes with subsistence gardens and other self-help features are being established along side the permanent camps. This is regarded as a "step up" development and a move toward physical and economic rehabilitation.

There are under construction in semi-permanent camps 24 cottages at Twin Falls, Idaho, 24 cottages at Caldwell, Idaho, and 47 cottages each at Yamhill, Oregon, and Yakima, Washington. Another semi-permanent camp with cottages in the Auburn-Puyallup area of Washington and another in the Willamette Valley are anticipated for 1939-40. Mobile camp units with provision for 200 families in each are being established to serve successively maturing crop areas in the three states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Three of these are being constructed from 1938-39 funds. Six more mobile units have been requested for 1940, as well as some 48 more cottages in Idaho. Also there have been requested two seasonal small camps in the fruit areas of the Yakima Valley. These camp provisions, together with the completion of camps in the Walla Walla area and between Granger and Sunnyside in the rich Yakima Valley, constitute the 1940 program under examination and preparation.

The number of families who may be served by such programs is shown in the table of capacity following:



- SEASONAL CAMPS - 1939-40
- ⊗ PRESENT STANDARD CAMPS PROPOSED
- 1939-40
- ⊗ PRESENT MOBILE SITES
- 1939-40
- ONE USE PER YEAR
- TWO USES PER YEAR
- ▨ LAND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
REGION XI
FARM FAMILY LABOR CAMP PROGRAM

REGION XI Capacity -- now and contemplated

The net capacity result in family accommodations will be clear from the following table.

| | Cottages | Shelters | Platforms | Total Standard | Mobile Capacity | Mobile Capacity in Families accommodated on 3 moves as average | Total All Accommod. |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------|
| <u>WASHINGTON:</u> | | | | | | | |
| Yakima | 48 | 172 | 180 | 400 | 200 | 600 | 1000 |
| Walla Walla | 30 | 170 | - | 200 | - | - | 200 |
| Granger-Sunnyside | 30 | 170 | - | 200 | - | - | 200 |
| New Mobile Unit | - | - | - | - | 200 | 600 | 600 |
| Puyallup | 48 | 170 | 182 | 400 | - | - | 400 |
| WASHINGTON -- as requested | 156 | 682 | 362 | 1200 | 400 | 1200 | 2400 |
| <u>OREGON:</u> | | | | | | | |
| Yamhill | 47 | 176 | 44 | 267 | 200 | 600 | 867 |
| Stayton | 48 | 172 | 180 | 400 | - | - | 400 |
| New Mobiles | - | - | - | - | 800 | 2400 | 2400 |
| OREGON -- as requested | 95 | 348 | 224 | 667 | 1000 | 3000 | 3667* |
| <u>IDAHO:</u> | | | | | | | |
| Caldwell | 24 | 172 | 180 | 376 | - | - | 352 |
| Twin Falls | 24 | 120 | 56 | 200 | 200 | 600 | 800 |
| Add to above request | 48 | - | - | 48 | - | - | 48 |
| New Mobile | - | - | - | - | 200 | 600 | 600 |
| IDAHO -- as requested | 96 | 292 | 236 | 624 | 400 | 1200 | 1824* |
| TOTAL REGION | 3472 | 1322 | 822 | 2491 | 1800 | 5400 | 7891 |

NB *About 1/3 of this Oregon group accommodation will be families who will also work in Idaho on adjacent lands to Oregon mobile sites making for Idaho available families accommodated, and also 1200 and 1824 = 3024

The ability to consolidate in several crop regions by mobile camps a considerable group of families on successive jobs is felt to be a move toward making a steadier annual total of earning ability.

In each of the camps and mobile camp sites illustrated on the attached map, which form a chain of camps, there will be through the cooperation of the Farm Placement Service an employer and timing contact and an employee, order-placement office. In this way these camps will lay a foundation for the establishment of a sound labor demand and crop status information exchange on an official basis, which should rapidly discourage the cost experienced by migratory laborers because of rushing in excess numbers to spots of reported activity, often on rumors found to be unreliable or spread with selfish interest.

Many of these labor families, particularly recent migrants from formerly prosperous farm areas, are considered to be of good stock for colonization.

Studies toward self-help colonization in the Roza Project, Grand Coulee or Columbia Basin and elsewhere near these camps to provide an interim winter occupation of a constructive nature are being actively pursued by the Farm Security Administration as a means toward a final rehabilitation through establishment of self-supporting and economic production status. Such undertakings will undoubtedly lessen the local relief loads and are an acknowledgment of the interstate obligation involved. If time of land preparation, buildings, water readiness, and competent occupants may be so integrated on a sound economic basis, and this appears somewhat feasible, the fact of forward migration itself may become thus an aid to the building up of an active asset in the agricultural economy of the three states here under observation.



This 13 year old daughter of a family following crop harvests shows effects of malnutrition and improper diet typical of thousands of children of these seasonal agricultural workers.

Particular concern should be directed to the hygiene, health, and educational rationalizing of the vast number of children involved. Often these children are from one to two years behind in their schooling. Also, particular concern in overcoming the effects of poverty and ostracism encountered is involved in the whole conception of the problem.

There is a serious social obligation, express and implied, in the assurance of a decent future for those children who are involved. If society extends no hand, assumes no obligation toward these children in adversity, dire poverty and the ostracism and defeatism caused by being reared in their particular surroundings, then and by what token may we normally expect them to show a responsibility toward society within their growth toward adulthood. What social cancer are we breeding? The Farm Security Administration feels a heavy responsibility lies in this remedial function along. In the camp idea and in its operation, as evolved in Region IX, this function of betterment for the children, as well as that of decency and restoration of morale, have been clearly treated in an objective manner and will be similarly among the major ideals of operations planned and under way in Region XI.

All camps will be under sound management process and through this will run three major themes, sanitation and decency restoration, ultimate rehabilitation, and an effort toward economic betterment of each family through self-help and rational facilities for increased annual earnings.

The camp program in the states of Washington and Idaho was made possible through use of Rehabilitation Corporation Trust funds and the whole hearted cooperation of the boards of directors of these corporations.

It was necessary, however, to place the camp in Oregon on land already owned by the Farm Security Administration, and in order to do so we had to buy two new farms in Washington (with Washington Corporation funds) to release Farm Security Administration property in Oregon. This made necessary the location of the camp near Dayton in Yamhill County, rather than near Salem in Marion County, which was originally selected as the site.



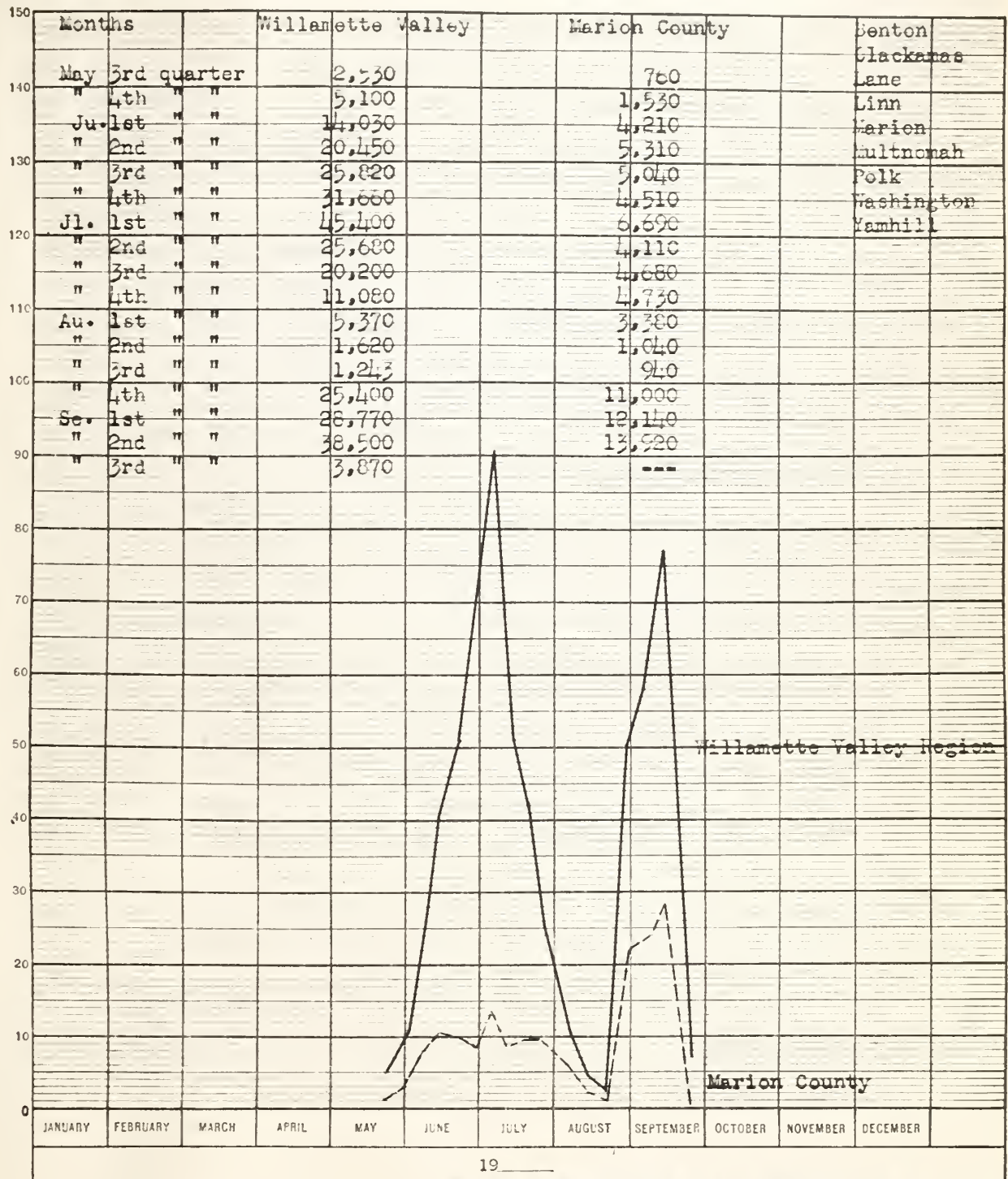


Parked alongside the road with all its household goods, this family is trying to earn a livelihood following the seasonal crop harvests in Oregon.

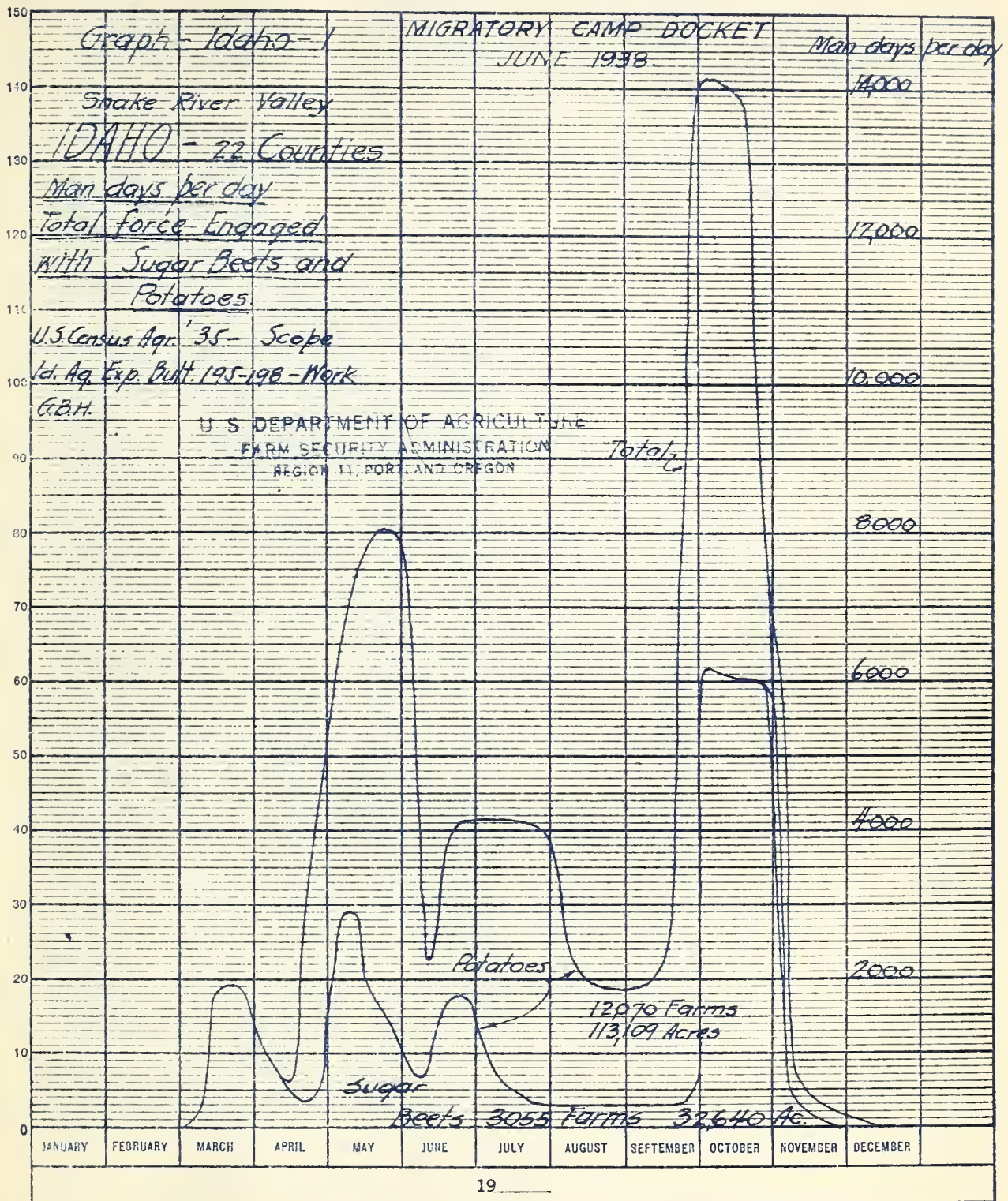
CHART NO. 2

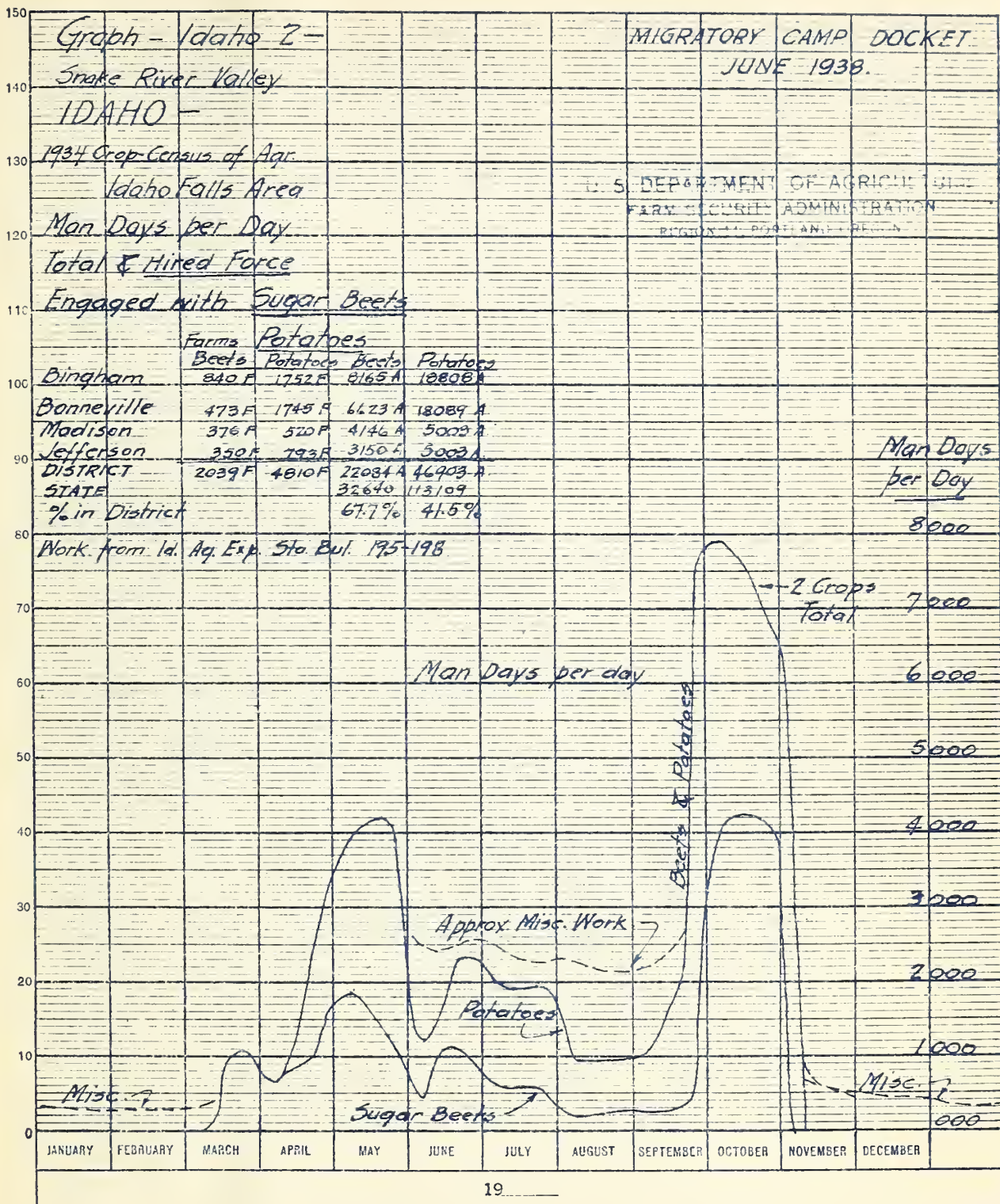
WILLAMETTE VALLEY REGION: ESTIMATED NON-RESIDENT LABOR FORCE

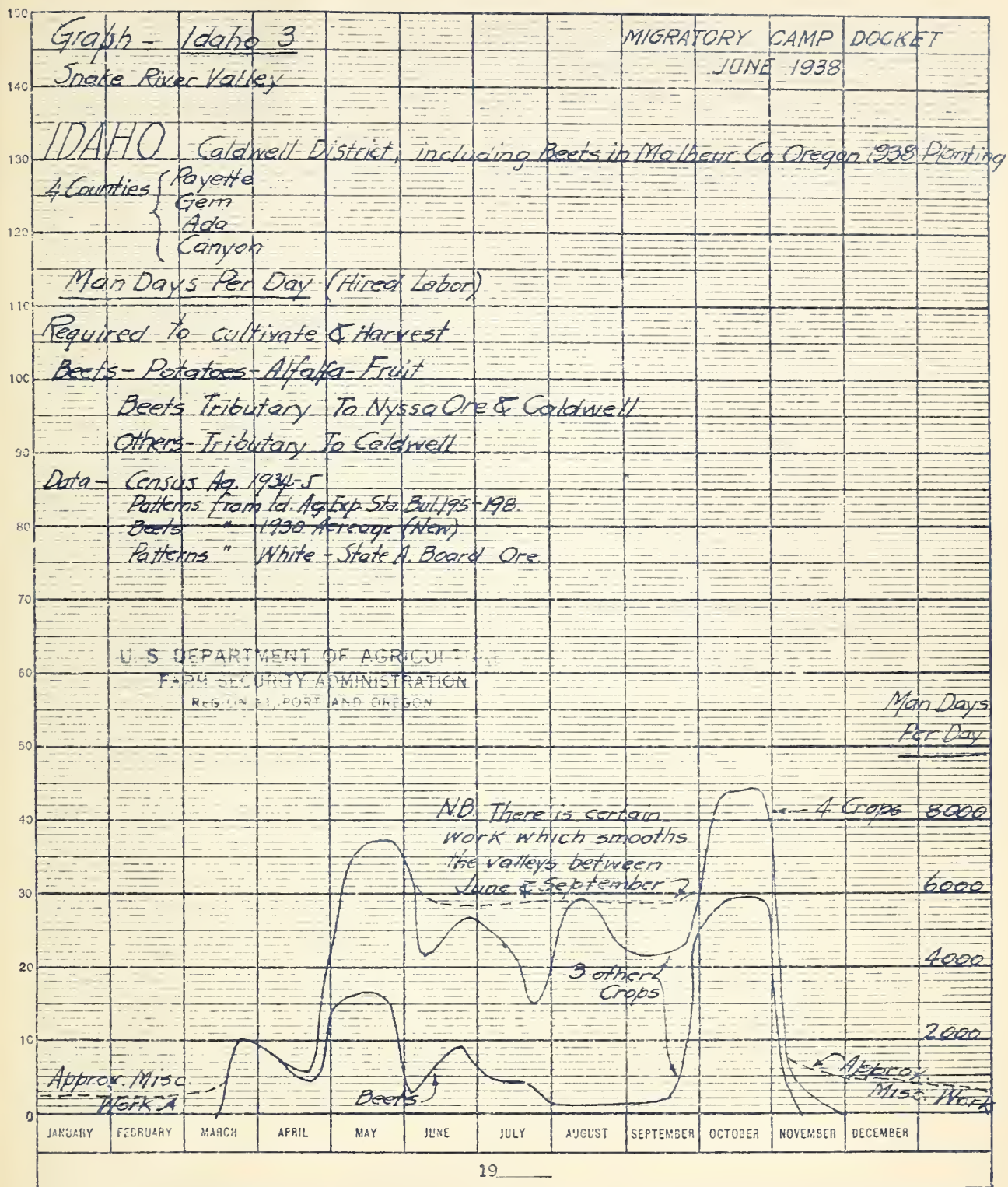
NEEDED TO HARVEST MAJOR SEASONAL CROPS (Nuts, berries, fruits and hops)



To Accompany Preliminary Report of March, 1938
 Agricultural Labor Study
 Region XI
 Washington - Oregon - Idaho
 George B. Herington
 Labor Relations Representative
 Farm Security Administration







ity administration

ity administration, Region XI

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8-558

DIRECT SERVICE.

